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No. 6

PROTECTION AND THE WAR

Policy Has Made Us Independent.

History Has Proven That a Protective Tariff Placed This Country Where It Is.

Washington, August 13.—It is fortunate that the policy of a Protective Tariff endured long enough in the United States to insure the establishment of many strong industries, since otherwise, in the present European crisis, this country would be wholly unprepared to meet the strain on its resources. The present conditions afford a striking illustration of the importance of the Protective Tariff policy for the United States. In recent years it has been a policy for the Protection of the American laborer and the maintenance of a high wage standard as against the low wage standard of Europe. One of the important principles of this policy is that the United States should be industrially and commercially independent of Europe.

The principle of Protection was forcibly brought home to the American people during the Napoleonic wars, when American statesmen showed clearly that the American public should not be placed at the mercy of Europe. The great argument for Protection at that time was to have industries firmly established in the United States, so that no European war could deprive us of manufactured articles. The present crisis points to the same conclusion. It shows that it is absolutely necessary for the United States to be made industrially independent of foreign countries and to be brought to the point where it can produce for itself everything needed by its own people.

A general war extending throughout Europe would deprive us of many articles, such as chemicals used for agricultural and manufacturing products, and would likewise deprive us of many manufactured articles, such as textiles, metals, etc., if we did not have these industries established at home. Fortunately, the Underwood Free-Trade Tariff has not been operating long enough to extinguish any of the important industries of the United States.

It has always been a Free-Trade argument that if the United States could not produce any article economically we should depend upon the country or countries which can produce it economically. This theory has been put into operation in the case of wool and sugar, and although these industries have been seriously injured, the country is still in a position where it can supply everything required by the American people, no matter what happens elsewhere in the civilized world. And it is to Protection that this country owes its industrial independence.

Leaving the question of financing the resumption of mill and factory activity attendant upon the war, the grave question which has impressed itself upon Congress is to devise methods of shipping American goods. Foreign countries have made it profitable for their people to ship in vessels not American. It must now be made profitable to ship in American vessels, and to get the vessels for the shippers. The first Congress, in 1789, did much to encourage American shipping.

In 1789 there was carried in American ships 23.6 per cent of our imports and exports. By 1795, largely under the influence of a provision of law imposing an additional Tariff duty of 10 per cent upon imports carried in other than American ships, our own vessels carried 90 per cent of our imports and exports, and our imports and exports, had in that time very largely increased. This increase kept up until 1807, when we were carrying 92 per cent of our imports and exports. Then our trade was preyed upon by other nations. Our seamen were impressed by Great Britain.

The war of 1812 followed, and by 1814 our foreign commerce had vessels were carrying only 54.5 per cent what it had been in 1807, and our

dropped to less than one-twelfth of cent of that. After the war we gradually got back our share of the carrying trade, but it was not until 1825 that we reached 92.3 per cent of it. After the day of wooden vessels we lost part of our supremacy, owing to the fact that England was able to build iron vessels cheaper than we were, but still we grew in our shipping, losing only in the proportion of our foreign commerce which we carried until 1860, with a foreign commerce of \$687,192,176, of which 66.5 per cent, was being carried in American bottoms.

Then came our great and destructive war, and in 1864 we were carrying only 27.5 per cent of a very much reduced commerce. Our proportion of the trade picked up slowly with advancing commerce, and in 1870 we were carrying 35.6 per cent. Then followed a rapid decline until 1890, when we were carrying only 12.8 per cent of our commerce and only 9 per cent of the goods we sent abroad. In 1896 we still had 12 per cent of the carrying trade, but even that has gradually fallen off, until in 1912 this country carried only 1.7 per cent, of its exports in its own vessels, while over 51 per cent was carried in British vessels and over 17 per cent in German vessels. The following nations carried more of our exports than we did: Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. Austria carried practically as much as we did.

In 1913, 80 American vessels cleared from American ports for Europe, while 4,636 foreign vessels cleared. To our shame be it said that there are only six American transatlantic liners. While British passenger ships made 478 voyages from the United States to Europe, and German ships made 302, French ships 158 and Italian ships 73, American ships made only 23 out of a total of 1,300 voyages in 1913.

Our present shipping could not carry even the wheat crop we export to Europe. With our flag practically banished from foreign ports as it would be practically banished from our own ports were it not for our coastwise trade, we should set about restoring it to the seas. Great Britain took away the bulk of our carrying trade during the Civil War. Now is our opportunity to get back what we lost then; but if we keep it we must have other and better regulations in the future.

Whether the United States can obtain any advantage from the general conflict in Europe depends upon many unknown factors. Heads of iron and steel companies agree that metals have yet to feel the effect of the struggle at arms in the near East, unless it be in a tendency toward lower prices for the next few months. Not until an accounting of the destruction of permanent construction has been made, it is pointed out, will Europe's demands on the United States for metals be known, unless the mills of Germany, England and Belgium be drawn upon for men for the contending armies.

Flour has already responded to the cry of the war, and with a threatened cessation of importations of eggs, these are looked upon as due for sharp rise, with a prospect that a few months hence the prices will top those of last winter.

There is no way of comparing possible increases with happenings of the past, for there has been no general European war since the day of Napoleon, and in his time there were no market quotations nor a Chicago wheat pit from which to judge.

The nearest comparisons that can be made is with the prices prevailing before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in the midsummer of 1870, the prices prevailing six months later, when Germans were besieging Paris, and finally the prices current now. Records taken from the local market reports show the following prices July 5, 1870, Jan. 5, 1871, July 30, 1914:

Wheat	\$1.45	1.48	\$1.55	\$1.60
Corn	\$0.53	\$0.94	\$1.05	.75
Oats	.77	.85	.85	.65
Flour	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Flour	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$4.25	\$4.60

While the able-bodied males were fighting for their respective countries there would be no one left to till the soil, and this would mean a shortage in crops after cessation of hostilities. Then the world would feel the pinch of living and pay the penalty of war.

SEES DIVINE RIGHT DOCTRINE CRUMBLING

Henry Watterson In Interview Gives Impression of War Results.

New York, Aug. 18.—In an interview at Brighton Beach yesterday Henry Watterson said: "The hope of Europe is the overthrow of feudalism and the Divine right of Kings. The war will be the beginning of the end of these. Germany will hardly accept the rule of the Crown Prince when his time arrives, and when the aged Emperor of Austria goes, the rule of the strapping, whom suicide and murder have brought to the steps of the throne, in the event that he ascends it at all is likely to be brief."

Mr. Watterson said that usually war makes heroes, but that this one may rather unmake them.

The Kaiser has everything to gain and nothing to lose," he said. "Conceiving the import of public opinion," he said, "the Kaiser has played to it; comprehending the needs of the people, he has led in the development of their industries."

"All the while a war lord in fact, he has stood, or has at least seemed, the peacemaker, much at variance with the character and aspects he is now revealing rather unexpectedly to those who have not looked beneath the surface. For it would appear that, during the decades when he was devoting his talents and energies to the economies of the time, meeting and beating the commercial rivals of his country in most of the neutral markets, this the shoe that pinches England, he has not neglected the arts of war, but has perfected his armaments so that, for the moment, at least, they are far in the lead of the rest of Europe."

"I believe the time has come for kings to take stock, as it were, and for Kingcraft to come to a show-down. When the battle clouds lift and the earth has received the slain, we shall behold another Europe. Let us live and hope. But we shall have to wait and see."

To Test Compensation Act. Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 17.—Suit was filed in the Franklin Circuit Court today by the Workmen's Compensation Board against the State Journal Printing Company to test the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation act, passed by the 1914 General Assembly.

The suit seeks to compel the State Journal Printing Company to fill out and return to the board, blank reports sent out by the board to employers of labor in conformity with the provisions of the compensation act. The suit was brought by Robert Caldwell, attorney for the compensation board, which is composed of the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Insurance Commissioner. The suit is a friendly one.

Numbers of employers of labor have refused to comply with the provisions of the act, believing it to be unconstitutional. Attorney General Garnett said today that the board was gathering statistics necessary to put the act in force, but wanted the constitutionality of the act passed upon by the Court of Appeals before the time arrived to assess the employers for the compensation fund.

Horrible Fate. Petersburg, Ind., Aug. 14.—Dr. L. T. Whaley, one of the best known young physicians in Pike county, who lived at Winslow, and Miss Eunice Barnett, aged seventeen, a daughter of Boch Barnett, of Evansville, were burned to death last night while on their way home from the Huntington fair.

Dr. Whaley was driving a two-passenger runabout, equipped with side curtains. Rain was falling and the night was dark, and in attempting to pass another car going toward Huntington, he ran his car into an eight-foot ditch. It turned over and caught both occupants beneath it.

In an instant the car was ablaze and both were trapped. The other car did not stop, but went on. Farmers who saw the light rushed to the assistance of the imprisoned autoists, but arrived too late.

IMPERATIVE TO INCREASE CROPS

World Looks To North America To Make Up Loss.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—"More acres and more yield per acre of wheat and rye is demanded of North America by the sudden war of the countries of Continental Europe, which have been producing three-fourths of the world's crop of rye and one-third of the world's crop of wheat," said J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a Major in the Canadian Militia, who arrived today from Ottawa and Montreal, wearing the Herculean efforts called for by the upset in Canada since war begun. Mr. Dennis said that the million bags of flour contributed to Europe by Canada will be followed by other similar contributions of foodstuffs.

"Shoulder to shoulder Canada and the United States must meet the problem of the world's food supply," said Mr. Dennis, "and water is the main requirement for any growing crop. Five hundred pounds of water is required to make one pound of growth. We must take hold of irrigation with new vigor. The coming International Irrigation Congress will have a new significance and responsibilities equal to the councils of the war lords, for the fighting men and their families at home must be fed. The congress will hold its meeting in Calgary October 5 to 10."

"It is sure that the crop of war-rig nations cannot be maintained by the women and children and North America must supply the deficiency and our own increasing needs. It is the hope in Canada that the irrigation congress this year under the spur of this necessity will set the needed milestone in the production on this Continent of the foodstuff which will be needed by Europe and the rest of the world."

"With the fast steamships on the Pacific commanded by the Admiralty, those on the Canadian Pacific railway, including the Empress of Russia, it will be possible to transport troops from the station at Hong Kong to Liverpool in nineteen days."

"All previous wars will be a picnic as compared with this one," Mr. Dennis continued. "With a large part of the men called to the colors agriculture will be halted in Russia, Austria, France and Germany. The annual crop of rye in Russia alone is over a billion bushels. It is everybody's problem and the irrigation congress in October will throw new light upon the per-acre production, making it one of the most important events of the world."

Great Waterway Opened.

The Panama Canal was officially opened to traffic Saturday. Locally the event was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The progress of the steamship Ancon, 10,000 tons register, through the forty-one and one-half miles of the canal's length was marked by elaborate ceremony, including the display of the flags of all nations. The official international celebration, however, will not take place until next spring, all the maritime nations having accepted an invitation to participate in a great naval display, if not otherwise engaged at the time. This fact and the further fact that the crane La Valley passed unofficially from ocean to ocean on the 7th of last January and various boats and barges traversed the canal following the sending of the American fleet to Vera Cruz, divested Saturday's formal opening of much of the interest it would have otherwise aroused. But the fact that the canal is now open to the vessels of war and commerce of all nations which will obey the rules laid down by us in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is one of importance, aside from ceremonies.

The canal is admittedly the greatest engineering feat of history, and it was accomplished only through an equal feat in sanitation. The failure of De Lesseps, the builder of Suez, to repeat his success at Panama was due as much to pestilence as to the other manifold difficulties. The loss of life was one of the greatest industrial tragedies of history. But Col. Gorge and his assistants of the Department of Sanita-

tion have transformed the Canal Zone into a health resort. During August of last year there was not a single death from disease among the 12,841 white American men, women and children on the isthmus. This would have been set down as inconceivable when the great work was started. The work of Col. Gailard on Culebra Cut and the general efficiency of Col. Goethals are a part of the imperishable record of American achievements.

While it is the expectation of Americans that the canal will be chiefly of commercial value, it must be admitted that the project is a result of patriotic concern in time of war. But for the long trip Capt. Clark made in the Oregon during the Spanish-American war, when "he traveled on the heartstrings of 90,000,000 American citizens," the building of the canal might have remained a dream for whose realization men like Grant and Seward and Blaine might have vainly striven for generations. During Capt. Clark's trip the American people formed the resolve to build a canal, even if it should cost \$400,000,000, and should require the abrogation of the dog-in-the-manger treaty with Great Britain. It is a peculiar coincidence that the canal is being formally opened at a time when a similar resolve is apparently being formed during a foreign war to build an American merchant marine. The marine and the canal properly go together.—Globe Democrat.

Villa Gets Orders.

Camargos, Chihuahua, Mex., Aug. 18.—Gen. Villa has received orders from Gen. Carranza not to come to Mexico City. Villa will leave to-night for Chihuahua City. George C. Carothers, special representative of the Washington Government continued his negotiations with Gen. Villa today. He is believed to have conveyed representations from the State Department calculated to prevent another break between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa.

So Dry in Todd County Frogs Sprout Feathers.

Ed Lindsay was in town again today, and he could hardly attend to business because of his worry over those famous bullfrogs which inhabit his plantation in Todd county and which have received so much advertising recently from the fact that though they are four years old, they have never learned to swim on account of the drouth making way with all the water holes.—Evening Post.

What It Costs to Kill a Man in War.

When the Lane Medical Library of Stanford University was dedicated on November 3d, 1912, Dr. David Starr Jordan delivered an address, in which he stated: "In modern war, it now costs on the average about \$15,000 to kill a man. In the late Boer war, this expense ran up to nearly \$40,000. It is cheaper to save men. It is cheaper to stop killing. In our own country, in the time of peace, when nothing but peace is possible among civilized nations we spend nearly a million dollars a day on matters concerned with past or future wars; \$850,000 a day, on future wars alone, that we may not be caught napping when the day of the impossible shall arrive."

Sudden Death For John W. Taylor.

Mr. John W. Taylor, who was convalescing from a light attack of typhoid fever and supposed to be out of danger, died suddenly Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock, at his home on Center street. He was in the act of eating supper, sitting up in bed, when he fell back and his wife supposed he had fainted. Dr. Tichenor was hastily summoned but life was extinct when he arrived.

Mr. Taylor came to Hartford about ten years ago from Birdseye, Indiana, and engaged in the barber business, first with Mr. E. L. Bullington, and later for himself. He was a quiet unassuming citizen, whom everybody admired and respected. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Christian church and an elder at the time of death. He was Chancellor Commander of Rough River lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is survived by his wife and little daughter and several brothers, one of whom, Ben Taylor, is a resident of Hartford.

The remains were taken to Birdseye, Indiana, yesterday where the funeral and burial will take place to-morrow, conducted by his pastor, Elder H. B. Gwinn.

POPE PIUS X PASSES AWAY

Hearts of Nations at War Are Saddened.

Sisters Were With Him When Spirit Passed To His Maker.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X, died at 1:20 this morning. He had been ill several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Drs. Marchisafava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The cardinals were notified of the pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the sick room describe the scenes as impressive and heart-rending, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from time to time spoke.

Once he said, "In ancient times, popes by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands, and church bells sounded when sacrament was exposed upon all altars. When the court learned of the pope's condition there was the deepest concern.

Extreme unction was administered to his holiness by Monsignor Scampini Sacristan amid most touching scenes. The pope's sisters and his niece were overcome by grief. Cardinal Merry Del Val knelt by the bedside where other cardinals joined him, members household intoning prayers.

The dying pope in a moment of lucidity said: "Now I begin to think almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

The pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great European war. Those close to him believe his grief over the situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his eightieth year to withstand another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

BEAVER DAM.

Aug. 19.—Mrs. Ruth Maddox spent Sunday in Central City.

Mrs. Shelby Taylor and daughter are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Lee Stevens is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Stevens.

Little Miss Alenne Leach, who has been visiting in Henderson, Evansville and Owensboro for the past two weeks has returned.

Miss Bessie Hocker has accepted a position in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mrs. Harry Monroe and children, of Louisville, are the guests of Mrs. J. E. Williams.

Sally Payton Crowe Dead.

Mrs. Sally Payton Crowe died rather suddenly at the residence of her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Payton, Denver, Colo., at about 11:30 o'clock p. m., Tuesday of last week. Her remains were interred in Crownhill cemetery, Denver, by the side of her brother, Mr. Wesley Payton, who preceded her in death several years.

Mrs. Crowe had been teaching school in Texas the past several years. She had only recently recovered from flux and started to go to Denver, August 6th, but was so ill en route that she was taken off the train at Trinidad, Colo., and taken to a hospital where, after a short rest, she went on to Denver, arriving there about 7 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 11th inst., where she was met by her brother and sister.

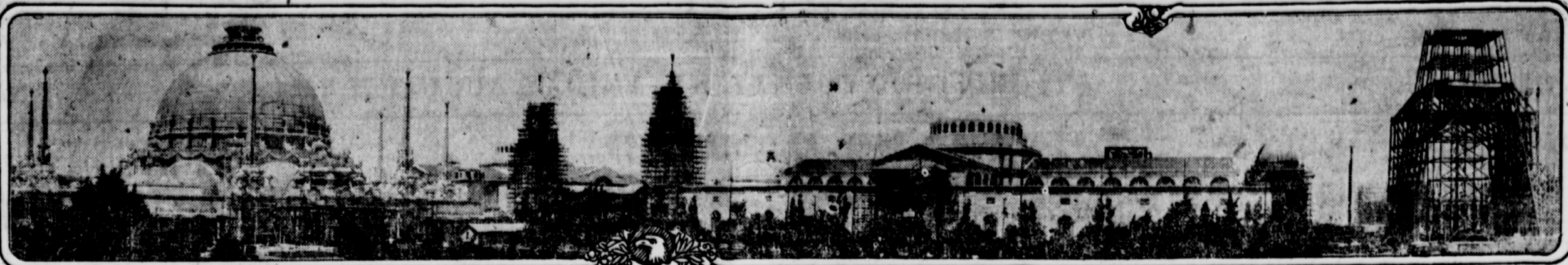
The deceased was reared near Hartford and had many friends who will be saddened by the news of her death.

A. S. of E. Notice.

Ohio County Union A. S. of E. is called to meet at the court house in Hartford on Saturday, August 22, at 10 a. m. All farmers who are in favor of co-operation, whether members or not, are asked to be present.

S. L. STEVENS, Pres.
HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

GLIMPSE OF MARVELS TO BE SEEN AT THE HUGE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915



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The photograph was taken in June.

THE TROPICAL SOUTH GARDENS OF THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO

This panorama reveals some of the brilliant architectural phases of the great Exposition which will open on Feb. 20, 1915. On the left is the colossal glass dome of the beautiful Palace of Horticulture, rising almost 200 feet and more than 150 feet in diameter. On the right is the great Palace of Liberal Arts, while still further to the right may be seen the steel framing of the great Tower of Jewels, which will be 435 feet in height. In the foreground ornamental palms and shrubs from distant corners of the globe have found a new home in California.

Whole World Is Planning to Visit the Greatest of Universal Expositions at Which Uncle Sam Will Celebrate the Opening of the Panama Canal.

THROUGHOUT the world millions of people are planning to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which opens next year in San Francisco. Railway and steamship agents report extraordinary advance bookings. Steamships and railroads are planning low round trip rates, with privileges of routing never before enjoyed.

And while millions are preparing to visit the vast Exposition, which opens on Feb. 20, 1915, preparations for the Exposition itself are far advanced, and it has attained a stage of development unequalled by any universal celebration in the history of the world. The vast exhibit palaces are completed, and the installation of the world's marvels has begun. This unparalleled progress is not confined to the huge exhibit section, for the state and foreign sites and the great concession area, "the Zone," are being crowned by completed structures that leave no doubt as to the preparation made for this magnificent Exposition.

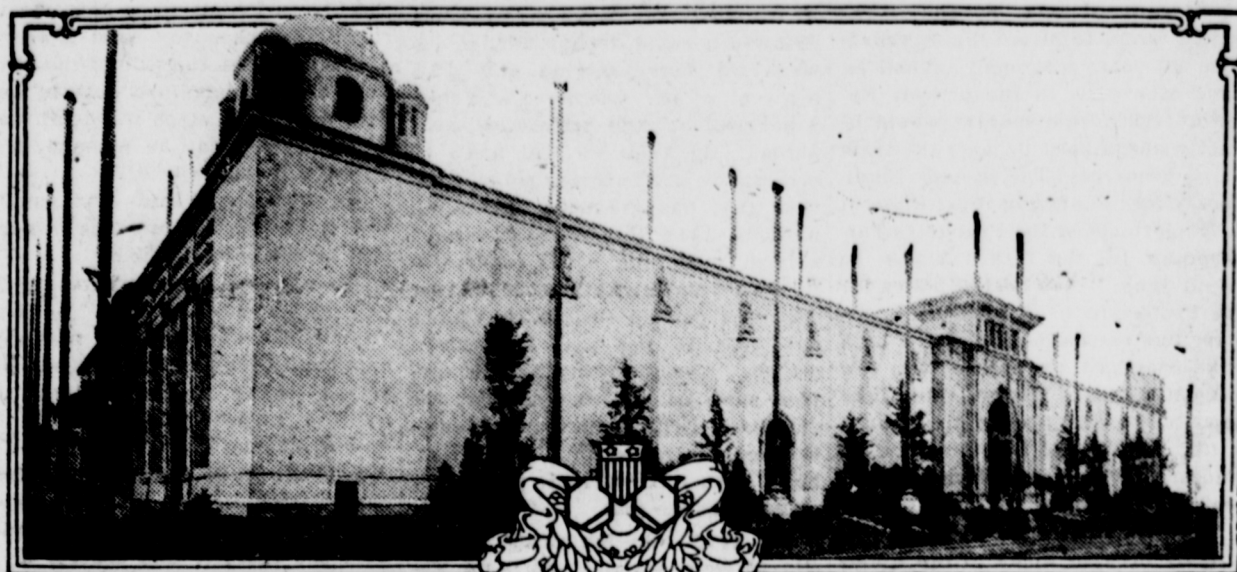
The coming Exposition offers greater spectacles, greater beauty, wider education and more captivating entertainment than any predecessor, and instead of following precedents it has shattered them at every turn and has adopted improvements on old plans that will make it a typical and really modern Exposition.

Thirty-six foreign nations are participating, and the amounts appropriated run from the hundreds of thousands to the \$1,500,000 of China and the \$1,300,000 of Argentina. The states have not lagged in accepting the invitation to have their part in the glory of celebrating the completion of the Panama canal, and thirty-nine will be represented if the list remains as it stands. New York tops this list with \$1,000,000.

Contests will be offered such as have been seen in no other great assembly of humanity, and a few of the many that are drawing the visitors are: The around the world aeroplane race for \$300,000 in prizes, the New York to San Francisco motorboat race for \$10,000, two harness horse racing meets for \$227,000 in purses, yachting events for cups offered by King George V. of England and President Woodrow Wilson, the first world's polo tournament, a world's series baseball game and championships in every line of athletic sports.

No phase of the Exposition is being neglected, and the railroads are doing their part by giving unprecedented rates with a limit of ninety days and every opportunity to see the wonders of the United States by special routing and side trips.

One of the Many Great Exhibit Palaces Now Completed For the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



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NORTH FACADE OF THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY; DIMENSIONS, 451 BY 579 FEET; COST, \$359,445. PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

Portal In South Wall of Palace of Education, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co.

THE doorway shown is one of the lesser portals of this palace and overlooks the South Gardens and the southern end of the Fine Arts Lagoon. In influence the portal is early Italian renaissance. The twisted fluted Roman columns have been given an eastern flavor by the application of contrasting colors in alternation, applied under the direction of Jules Guerlin, director of color of the Exposition. The portal is over thirty feet in height. The outer wall of the palace is sixty-five feet high.

Beautiful Date Palm at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co.

THIS beautiful date palm stands before the southern facade of the great Palace of Machinery. Through the planting of rare and beautiful shrubs and trees from all parts of the world the Exposition grounds have assumed the appearance of a semitropical paradise.

South Portal to Palace of Food Products, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



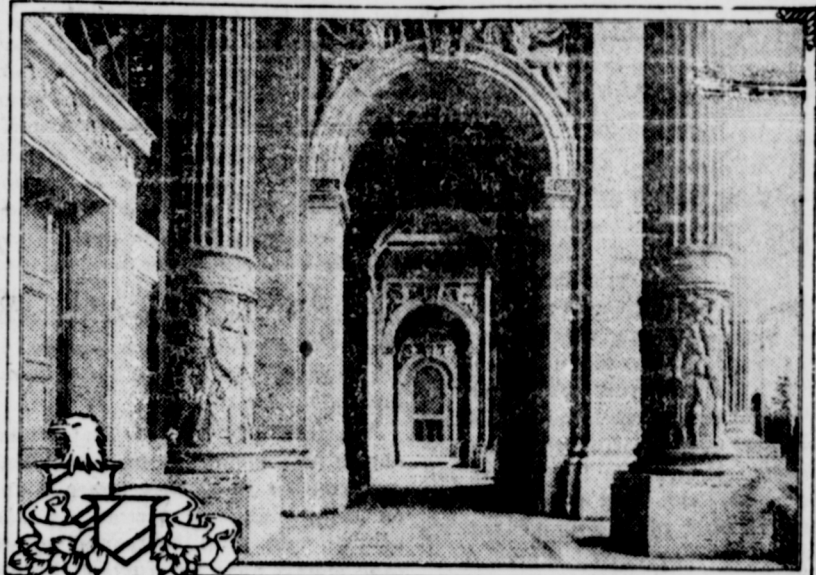
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THIS portal is probably the most modern in feeling of any doorway to any of the main group of exhibit palaces. The portal is Italian renaissance in form and treatment, but much of the ornamentation is of more recent origin. The photograph gives no idea of the great dimensions of this portal, which is sixty-six feet in height to the tip of the ornamentation surmounting the arch. The eagles above the line of pilasters of the portal are six feet in height. The Exposition palaces are constructed of grayish cream plaster in imitation of Travertine marble.

HANDSOME BOOK ON PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AND PANAMA CANAL REGION MAILED TO ALL INQUIRERS FREE OF CHARGE.

A HANDSOME book of sixty pages, illustrated profusely in colors and giving detailed descriptions of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco from Feb. 20 until Dec. 4, 1915, and of the Panama canal and the canal region, will be mailed by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition free of charge to all inquirers. The booklet is intended as a general guide to prospective visitors and will also contain information concerning the great engineering feat which the Exposition is to celebrate. Write to the Manager, the Bureau of Publications, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Exposition building, San Francisco, for the booklet.

Main Entrance to Palace of Machinery at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co.

THE photographer was stationed at the most northern of the three arched portals constituting the main western entrance to the palace and turned his camera to the north. The huge columns adorning this entrance are of imitation Sienna and are in warm contrast with the creamish gray of the "Travertine" plaster of which the walls are composed. The friezes at the base of the columns and the spandrels above the archways of the vestibule are the work of the sculptor Haig Patigian. In architectural style the Palace of Machinery is early Roman. The architect is Clarence R. Ward of San Francisco.

Entrance to a Vast Exhibit Palace at Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco In 1915



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co.

THIS photograph shows the great western portal or entrance way of the huge Palace of Food Products. The half dome is known as the Half Dome of Vigor and is 113 feet in height. Brilliant, riotous colors are employed in the mosaic in the vault of the half dome, which was designed by Jules Guerlin, America's most celebrated decorative artist.

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WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

SIDELIGHTS ON EUROPE

Facts About Belgium The Present Battle Ground.

Belgians Have Been Good Fighters Since They Met The Legions of Caesar.

Who are the Belgians, anyhow? one hears asked in discussions of the desperate efforts of the Germans to take forts about Liege, the great industrial city of Belgium, and the repeated successes of the Belgians within the fortifications.

"There must be some German blood in them," suggests another, heard "they speak French." Such who, however, remarks that he has views, perhaps, grow out of the general vague impression that the smaller countries of Europe are but fragments of the larger that have escaped "annexation" by force or treaty, and that, therefore, the people are closely akin to their more numerous and powerful neighbors.

Having this impression in mind and making an inquiry, one finds that Belgium and Belgians are distinctly unique; that there is a dualism that has permeated the life and history of her people and the land itself, which, strange to say, seems to have strengthened rather than weakened an ever-present tendency toward an intact national life.

Wallons and Dutch.
What may be termed the national household of Belgium contains two ethnic stocks. They are the Walloons, or Celtic, French-speaking people in the South, and the Flemings, or Dutch-speaking people of Teutonic stock in the North. As is well known Germans are Teutons. Liege is one of the Walloon cities.

Here are some more instances of dualism: One-half of the country produces metals and the other half grain and food. The Walloons, as a rule, work in the foundry and the Flemings on the farm. In the census by languages, the number of those speaking Flemish is somewhat over one-half of the total population, but most educated Belgians speak both languages and the laws are issued in bilingual form.

Walloon, which is old Gaulish, and not "corrupt French," is heard only in the rural regions, almost all Walloons now using modern French. Nearly all the towns, cities and rivers have two names—as Doornick and Tournay, Mechlin and Malines, Mons and Bergen, Maas and Meuse

—the former Flemish, the latter Walloon. Everyone who has read the dispatches from the Belgian center of the war during the past few days has noticed the frequency of the use of the name of Meuse, the Walloon form of the name of the country's chief river.

As indicated, the topography of the country also is dual in nature. To illustrate, one may call attention to the fact that the ranges of mountains of Central Europe, which re-emerge in the British Isles, have their lower curves and upper strata in Belgium, thus making the hilly country of the Ardennes on the east, the great flat heaths of the Campine moorland in the central portion, and the sandy low country on the north, which is diked in from the sea.

Factory and Garden.
As one observer has aptly said, "The south or Walloon country is a factory; the northern or Flemish part is a garden." Brabant, in which is Brussels, the capital, is a link between the two, both in languages and industries. In Hainault, known as the "black country," thousands of miners live and labor. A recent report from Liege, it will be recalled, said the factories and the mines continued in operation during the siege of the surrounding forts.

Throughout all ages of calm or storm, despite despot and demagogue, social unity has been preserved in this little European kingdom, noted for art and industry and as the battleground of the continent. Certain factors have ever worked for social nationality. The Flemings, of German descent, being at the west, close neighbors of France, were tied by many interests to the French; while the Walloons, of about the same blood and speech as the Gauls and French, were set in the east nearer Germany. Singularly enough, this curious arrangement has given more of virility to the forces of attraction than those of repulsion, and today a united country, composed of the descendants of the Germans, French and Gauls, resist the invasion of the Germans, because of a national desire for neutrality, and are aided by the French.

At the beginning of the titanic European war, now but a few days old, correspondents at the centers of population of the Old World flashed to America their opinion that Belgium was destined again, perhaps, to be the battleground of Europe, and they, or commentators, alluded to the frightful carnage in that land to determine the destinies of nations in recent decades and centuries.

The correspondents have also told of the stubborn resistance of the Belgians at Liege against superior forces, of the defiance of the mighty army of Germany by the troops of a kingdom greatly inferior in size, and of the remarkable "holding-out" of

the Belgian fortifications.

In view of these recent events one is inclined to go behind the present and inquire as to what Belgium has been doing in the past, remote and immediate. Belgium has been very busy and for a long time. She has led a double life, in that she has accomplished great things in the gentle arts, while adding to her knowledge of the business of warfare. It would be difficult to name a country as small so rich in history or so affluent in art. Her sons, industrious, patriotic and gifted, have told their country's story in print and by pen, on canvas, in mural decorations, in sculpture, in monuments and beautiful edifices, and at the same time have devoted skill and labor to the manufacture and maintenance of great instruments of destruction, which, if good fortune should fail, could be turned upon their products of peace.

A Lesson of Centuries.
How to defend the national integrity against the enemy, no matter his name has been a lesson Belgium began to study as early as 57 B. C., or nearly 2,000 years ago. In view of their long schooling, one could expect much at Liege.

Even 2,000 years ago Belgians made so strenuous a defense to the invader no lesser a personage than the great Caesar, that they caused his famous Twelfth Legion to waver, and but for his personal courage and leadership they would have won the day. Such was the Roman's admiration that he granted the conquered country the protection of Rome, the status of a free people, exemption from taxation, and the name, style and title of allies instead of subjects. So great an achievement was this conquest regarded in Rome that the sacrificial fires of thanksgiving to gods were burned for fifteen days.

When the Roman entered the territory that now comprises the modern Belgium, he found that the Nervii, or confederated Belgic tribes, had formed leagues for mutual defense, and that they could put on a war footing the enormous army of 300,000 warriors out of a total population of about a million.

The first conflict was between 50,000 disciplined and steel-and-brass-clad soldiers from Rome and 80,000 of the Belgic tribes. They surprised the Romans before Caesar could get from his tent. The Roman cavalry was being overwhelmed when their leader strengthened the wavering lines and the "brave Belgae" found they were hurling themselves against a wall of steel and brass. For hours they vainly attempted to break it, and only 500 were left. Such was Belgian valor then.

It may be truly said that the Belgians in every age—whether savages, Franks, mediaeval Brabanters, Limburgers, or the modern Flemings or Walloons—have grappled with the invader, have driven off he invader, or suffered under him when valor was no match for numbers.

The liberty-loving American is caused to wonder, in the face of the history of this people, what would be their status today had they devoted some of their warlike energy to obtaining the overthrow of their despotic form of government, and saying to the world that they would no longer subscribe to that most asinine fallacy, the "divine right of kings."

Infection and Insect Bites Dangerous.

Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage piles, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease. Every time they bite you, they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment disinfects Cuts, Bruises and Sores. You cannot afford to be without it in your home. Money back if not satisfied. Only 25c. a bottle. Drugist.

It Will Be Restored.

If the American must compete the cheap labor of the world he must subsist as that labor subsists. Having tried the dear cattle and cheap meat theory as applied to living and the altruism of the Underwood bill as applied to factories, the workman is ready for the good old days, when he had high wages and overtime. Fortunately for the Republican party, all other parties repudiated the policies the workmen are demanding. Protection will be restored.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

How to Cure a Sprain.

A sprain may be cured in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LOW COST OF LIVING WILL-O'-THE-WISP

Has Led American Voters Into Midst of Swamp, Where They Are Floundering Hopelessly.

There is nothing very cheering in the assurance given by local meat dealers that the price of this commodity is tending upward and may soon get beyond the point where sirloin steak will be within the reach of only the ich or those whose credit is as good as gold.

Sirloin is now 35 cents a pound in the Trenton market, and will probably go to 50 cents, which is a trifle more than three cents an ounce.

Dog meat, which a few years ago was given away, is about the best butcher's production that the average wage earner can now afford.

The new Tariff, which it was promised, would smash the Meat Trust into smithereens, because it would bring Argentina beef into this country, has not brought the result pledged for it.

Argentina beef comes to the United States in large quantities, but it is promptly gobbled up by the beef barons, and the consumer is unable to buy it at less than the price of the native article.

The lower cost of living will-o'-the-wisp that charmed the voters in the United States in 1912 led them into the midst of a swamp, where they are now floundering helpless and almost hopeless.

The President and members of Congress who were elected upon the issue of a reduced cost of living seem to have forgotten their pre-election pledge. They are doing nothing that is calculated to improve the living condition of the people of this country who are now suffering from high prices and hard times.

The Case of L. L. Cantelou.

The case of L. L. Cantelou, Clarendon, Texas, is similar to that of many others who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, "After trying a doctor for several months, and using different kinds of medicine for my wife who had been troubled with severe bowel complaint for several months I bought a 25c. bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using the second bottle she was entirely cured." For sale by All Dealers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A Straight Issue Must Be Made.

There is enough of the minority class when joined with the Free-Trade political division, a minority party, to overthrow the Protectionists, and give the control of Congress to the Free-Traders and industry disturbers, and we are now in this country. We have 100,000,000 people in our United States, reaping the harvest in a period of depression and unrest seldom known. Several million of them have come to maturity during a period of business expansion not equalled in the history of the world and the accomplishment was under a Protective Tariff. This particular element fall hard, from the high standard of American living, and we doubt very much if they can swallow the theory end of the situation when their ideals are so rudely shattered. The summer time with its extraordinary attractions adds to the unrest of the middle class workers who are forced to curtail their annual vacations and the effect is far reaching. The summer boarding house people are reporting the worst business in their careers, and this means an extension of the curtailment in spending all traced to one source of responsibility, the Administration at Washington. The voting element in the 100,000,000 population of this country can right the wrong in a way this fall. But a straight issue must be made, ignoring the third party or we shall get a worse state of affairs than now exists.—Fibre and Fabric.

Summer Constipation Dangerous.

Constipation in Summer-time is more dangerous than in the fall, winter or spring. The food you eat is often contaminated and is more likely to ferment in your stomach. Then you are apt to drink much cold water during the hot weather, thus injuring your stomach. Colic, Fever, Ptomaine Poisoning and other ills are natural results. Po-Do-Lax will keep you well, as it increases the bile, the natural laxative which aids the bowels of the congested, poisonous waste. Pleasant and effective. Take dose to-night. 50c. at your Druggist.



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All Pictures of Kentucky's Governors
From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence.

Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. Flags of all Nations in colors. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete map of the United States. Full and complete map of the world. In the Historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officials. Executive Department. All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their salaries. Various Kentucky Boards and Courts with their staff with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators. Kentucky Chief Justices. Speakers of the Kentucky House. Congressional Districts. Railroad Commission. Senatorial Districts. Counties of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

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Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

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USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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Hartford Republican.

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ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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Carmichael 1233
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FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

We always sympathize with the under dog. The war has not gone far enough yet for us to distinguish him.

Hope the loss of that \$30,000 worth of jewelry by Mrs. Bullitt, wife of the Republican nominee for short term Senator, will not embarrass the candidate in his campaign.

Why should the price of sugar in the same barrel be 20lbs to the dollar one day and rise 12lbs to the dollar in less than twenty-four hours. Is this happening in Hartford? If so, the groceryman who owns this barrel is subject to prosecution by a Federal Court.

W. Sherman Ball, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district received a splendid vote in his own county in the primary, considering the very light vote polled all over the State. He is sanguine of success in November and will at once enter upon an active campaign.

For the last two weeks Hon. A. O. Stanley has been looking over, more thoroughly, the character and abilities of Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, and now announces that he has all the qualifications for a great Senator, and moreover he will take the stump this fall and retract all the hasty and unwise things which he recently said about him.

Except for the unfair fight made on the tobacco growers and their organization in 1908 by the State administration, the pool would have been a living, vital saver for them yet. That blow marked the decline of the organization among the farmers and it has been declining ever since. The tobacco trust knows this and is even now trying to reward its aids, politically.

In many counties of the State campaigns are being inaugurated to wipe out illiteracy through moonlight schools. Why can't Ohio county join the forces. This great work was started by Miss Cora Wilson Stewart in Rowan county last year and by her success has attracted nation wide attention. The last legislature passed an act creating a State Board to have charge of this work and Miss Stewart has been placed at its head. During the late State Press Association at Dawson Springs a resolution was passed by unanimous vote pledging the State newspapers to aid in any way possible the county school superintendents and teachers in this work.

The Hartford Herald says that this paper and the Mt. Sterling Gazette will refuse to support Willson for Senator. In the same issue it has the following salty editorial about the Beckham men.

"Mr. Stanley ran a splendid race and deserved better treatment at the hands of the Beckham supporters, who tried to malign him so as to put him out of politics both now and hereafter, than he received. We hope to never see another such race. Stanley is an able man of well-earned Congressional distinction, and his political star has not yet set."

Such support is almost as bad as out and out opposition. Our neighbor would like to be able to do and say the things which an honest heart prompts, but there is that political collar.

OHIO COUNTY COTTON FIELD.

It is not generally known that cotton can be produced in this part of the country profitably, and only a small per cent of Ohio county boys and girls of to-day ever saw cotton growing, notwithstanding it forms such a necessary part of the every day life of each of them. This may all be changed in a few years. Mr. Sep Williams whose farm is in the Bald Knob neighborhood, near Cromwell, has 14 acres of as fine cotton as could be seen in Alabama or Georgia. He has had years of ex-

perience in the cotton business in the south and concluded to try it here. He thinks his yield will amount to 2,000 pounds per acre and should bring him between eleven and twelve hundred dollars. At this rate it could very profitably take the place of tobacco. It requires no large expensive barns for housing. The cultivation is less expensive and the crop is not so long on hand. Further south the boll weevil has made it almost impossible to grow it. Other territory must be sought, and why not here? Mr. Williams will ship this crop to a gin in Tennessee, but if it proves successful, he will encourage his neighbors to raise it next year and will also increase his acreage, with a view of establishing machinery here to care for it. Mr. Williams is known all over the County, having made the race for the Republican nomination for county court clerk last year.

How Do You Like It?

We were told that the Democrats would so adjust the Tariff that it would reduce the cost of living. We have had that Free-Trade Tariff law now for months and months, but how about the high cost of living? Our good American money goes abroad, we get the goods but the foreigner gets our money. How do you like it?—Pike County News, Louisiana, Mo.

The War and Santa Claus.

We hear a great deal about the war's cutting down our supply of finery and fashions from Paris, and of phosphates, dyes and chemicals from Germany, and somehow we dismiss the matter with a mental conviction that in some way we will "get by," as the saying goes.

But how about the war and Santa Claus? How is Uncle Sam to fill his Christmas stockings if he cannot reach over and pick and choose from the contents of the toy shops of Germany.

For among its other callings and industries Germany has been the world's toy maker so long that we depend on her to provide the major part of our nursery playthings. The "Christmas ships" that put into the New York and Philadelphia ports each year are heavy laden with imported toys that are distributed broadcast through the land by those emissaries of St. Nicholas, the shops and department stores of the towns and villages.

This year, because of the breaking up of the trade relations and systems, there may be no "Christmas ships," "weighted down with costly bales," and the American child may have to content itself with American-made toys. These toys are good in their way, for we have started such factories here and there; but we have not been in the business as long as Germany, where families are reared, generation after generation, in the trade. There are no such dolls as those made by the doll-makers of the Fatherland, who spend their lives fashioning certain portions of the puppet-bodies, and so become highly expert.

Merchants, with an eye on the far-away holiday, are already beginning to reach out for a new source of supply for the juvenile buyers, and the result will be bigger orders than ever before to the American toy-makers. The result may be that new factories may spring up over the country, and a comparatively new industry may build a forest of smokestacks against our commercial sky.

It is an ill war, as well as an ill wind, that blows nobody any good and this conflict in Europe may teach us a needed lesson to do our own manufacturing in many lines.

We can weave our own fine hostery, we can concoct our own drugs and chemicals and dyes if we choose. The only thing is to set our minds to the best methods.

And certainly we can learn to make such beautiful toys that a European war will not demoralize and disappoint our nurseries with a lean Christmas stocking.

McReynolds Will Get Nomination.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Attorney General McReynolds will be nominated by the President to the vacancy on the Supreme Court within the next few days, according to definite information obtained in official circles to-day.

Mr. McReynolds' nomination is expected to be confirmed during the present session of Congress in order that he may go on the Supreme Court at its next term. The President has not selected a man to fill McReynolds' place.

For Sale.

Three full stock Poland China Sow Pigs and one full stock male pig. These pigs will be registered in purchasers' name if so desired. They are out of registered sows and sired by a registered boar. They are as well bred as can be found in the United States. See—
W. S. DEAN,
Dundee, Ky.

DAVISS MAY SOON BE DRY

Date For Local Option
Election September 21st.

At Farmers Election County Went
Dry and the City
Wet.

Failing objections County Judge Lancaster on Monday morning entered an order in county court directing that there be held in Owensboro and Daviess county an election to determine whether it is the wish of the people of the county, as a whole, that spirituous, vinous and malt liquors be sold in the county. September 21 was the day set for the election, and it lacks but a few days of being seven years and one-half since the last option election was held for the same purpose. The former election resulted in the county being voted dry and the city wet. The order entered on Monday was in response to a petition filed on July 20, to which there is appended 3,300 names of voters in Daviess county.

When called on Monday morning R. W. Slack suggested that the date of the election be changed from September 21, as proposed, which would be Monday, to September 18, preceding, or Friday. When asked by the court whom he represented Mr. Slack said "the citizens and taxpayers of Owensboro." He declined to put his "suggestion" in the form of a motion, and it was passed by the judge.

At the time of making the order for an election, the judge entered another order providing for a special registration, setting the date for September 12. It is not required that everyone again register in order to vote in the local option election, only those who have been deprived of that privilege through sickness, either of self or family, or absence from the city on the regular days. Persons changing their place of residence from one precinct to another, are required to obtain a transfer of such voting precinct. Two names, those of T. G. Lyons and J. E. Martin, were withdrawn from the petition, on their motion.

The Napoleon of the Twentieth Century.

Chief among the many dramatic features of the opening scenes of the great European war drama, is the superb daring with which the German "War Lord" has launched his mighty army against what is practically the united naval and military strength of the rest of Europe.

For the neutrality of Italy has withdrawn from the Triple Alliance a great army and a powerful navy of the most modern type. This defection leaves the Mediterranean Sea so completely in the control of the Triple Entente, that the Austrian fleet will probably never venture forth from the protection of its naval base. The Austrian army has yet to win its laurels; for, as every student of history knows, the military history of Austria has been marked more by defeat than victory. With Russia's army of triple her own strength to the north, and with the warlike Servians and a doubtful Italy on the south, Austria will be so closely concerned with her own defense, as to be able to render but limited assistance in the immediate field of operations covered by the German armies.

Upon Germany, then, will fall the stupendous task of inflicting a decisive defeat upon the combined armies of France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium and Holland, and as seems not unlikely, of Denmark also.

And, as if this were not enough, Germany has boldly flung the gauntlet in the face of the greatest naval power the world has ever seen—a power as pre-eminent upon the Seven Seas as is her own matchless army upon the battleground of Europe.

The hope of success for Germany depends upon the quick accomplishment of two stupendous results: First, a defeat of the combined British and French fleets so overwhelming in its force as to give Germany complete control of the sea; and second, the launching of the flower of her army against the French in an attack so swift in movement and so overwhelming in numbers, as to crumple up and break through the defense, and enable the German army to repeat the triumph of 1870, and march as conquerors through the boulevards of Paris! This would leave her free to strike with a like swiftness and concentration at Russia; and with the diversion produced by

an Austrian advance into Russia to the eastward, she would seek to fight her way resistlessly through the Russian defense and capture St. Petersburg.

But to swiftly concentrate an army of the enormous size necessary for an overwhelming defeat of the French defense, it was necessary to violate the neutrality of a friendly nation, and, so, to the calamity of the Italian defection has been added the burden of a war with the combined forces of Great Britain, Belgium and Holland.

It is the complication that seems to spell the ultimate overthrow of the greatest and most efficient military organization the world has ever seen. For if, as is probable, the German fleet is crushed or driven under the shelter of its seacoast fortifications, and shut up there for the rest of the war, Germany will be so absolutely blockaded that not a pound of foodstuff will find its way into her dominions. She is not self-supporting, and Austria will be hard to it to feed her own armies and people.

The Triple Entente, on the other hand, having command of the sea, will be able to call upon the markets of the world for supplies.

But the embroilment of Great Britain and her allies, Belgium and Holland, will have a military—strategic—effect, that will go far to defeat the Emperor's Napoleonic dream of crushing the allies in detail by an irresistible initiative. Great Britain, with the German fleet either crushed or blockaded, will be free to land at once 250,000 men in Belgium and Holland. These troops, combined with the mobilized armies of Belgium and Holland, will constitute a total of nearly 1,000,000 men, capable of being driven like a wedge across the lines of communication of the German invasion of France. With such a diversion threatening its flank and rear, the pressure upon France would be relieved. By the time the British-Belgian-Holland flanking movement is in full swing, the Russian army corps will have moved down to confront Germany upon her eastern frontiers, and it may well happen that Germany's vigorous offensive will have to give way to a defensive fight for her very existence.

Not since wars began has so great a military people, with such a sublime confidence in its invincible prowess, played for so great a stake as that for which the German hosts are now battling on sea and land.

Should the Teuton win, he will hold all Europe in his "mailed fist," and the flag of his ships of war and commerce will float undisputed upon the Seven Seas, with nothing to stand between him and world-wide dominance but the great English-speaking republic of the New World!

Should Germany, in spite of her stupendous heroism, go down to absolute and crushing defeat on land and sea, the terms of peace may involve as a guarantee of peace by preventing the upbuilding of another such vast military organization, the break-up of the German Confederation, and Germany's magnificent naval and commercial fleets, to say nothing of her foreign colonies, will have been wiped off the face of the earth.

Had Germany shown a less ruthless spirit in flinging herself against the rest of Europe in a defiance so bold as to appear almost contemptuous, she might hope, in the event of disaster, for reasonable terms in the great final accounting. As it is, Europe, if victorious, will take a heavy toll.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2226 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Aspects of the Great Uplift.

President Wilson's prediction that the effect of the policies of his administration would be to sharpen the wits of American business men is coming true.

Among other things, the American Railway Association reports that 238,642 railroad cars were idle on May 15, almost 10,000 more than on May 1, and the greatest falling off in traffic in 14 years.

With ban clearings lessening, imports increasing and industry halting, it is a long time since business men in this country have needed sharper wits to keep things going.

A large part of the general public, especially the unemployed, have had a blessed, but we hope temporary, opportunity for low living and high, if painful, thinking.—New York Mail.

FERTILIZERS

Pure animal matter Fertilizer has always given good results in the production of Wheat.

A liberal use of good Fertilizers most always more than doubles your yield per acre.

Successful wheat growing cannot be accomplished without the liberal use of good Fertilizer.

Two generations of farmers in this county have used successfully the HORSE SHOE BRAND of FINE RAW BONE and CORN and WHEAT GROWER.

Our warehouse is loaded with these popular brands. Drive your wagon in and supply your needs.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

PAUL WOODWARD HARTFORD, KY. General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

MRS. MARSHALL BULLITT LOSES VALUABLE JEWELS

Burglars Take \$30,000 Worth
At Stockbridge
Mass.

The Evening Post says:
"Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, of Louisville, and her mother, Mrs. Oscar Isagi, who are at the summer home of Mrs. Isagi at Stockbridge, Mass., were robbed last night of jewelry valued at more than \$30,000."

News of the theft was received here in a telegram this morning, and Mr. Bullitt, who has just returned to Louisville, was notified over the telephone.

According to the news dispatches, the robbery was committed early in the evening. The thieves made their way to the upper part of the house and opened a small safe in a wall, in which the jewelry was kept.

Both Mrs. Bullitt and Mrs. Isagi suffered heavy losses. The articles stolen from Mrs. Bullitt included many of her wedding gifts. Among them was one of Mr. Bullitt's gifts, a watch set with diamonds.

Mrs. Isagi's wedding gift was also stolen, a diamond cluster with a huge stone in the center.

Mrs. Isagi was robbed of three pearl necklaces of great value. The Pinkertons have been set to work on the case, in addition to the Boston police.

Mr. Bullitt stated today that he had been notified of the robbery, but could not give any details.

Notice To Trustees.

I will meet the trustees of the different divisions of the county at the following places on dates men-

tioned to reorganize the division boards, qualify newly elected trustees, and transact such other business as may come before the body.

All trustees in the county are urgently requested to be present at the meeting in their division.

Division 4, Mt. Pleasant schoolhouse—Monday, Aug. 24, 2 p. m.

Division 6, Centertown—Wednesday, Aug. 26, 2 p. m.

OZNA SHULTS, S. S. O. C.

For Sale.
One small refrigerator. In good condition. Call or address—
E. M. WOODWARD.

A Choice Morsel



Invites consumption. The horse is a fastidious animal, who shows by his form a proper appreciation of care. Your hay, feed and grain should be up to the standard of quality. Good things are insured to those who deal with us. Our stock is confined to the top grade, while our prices are grounders.

W. E. ELLIS
The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

Now Arriving

Our advance styles in new Fall Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Wool Challies, Percales, Gingham and White Goods are now being received. We are showing the latest Plaids in Woolen, Roman Stripe and Plaid Silk, the plain soft Taffetas, etc. Complete line of fancy Dress trimmings to match. If in need, USE US.

McCall Patterns carried in stock. Courteous sales ladies to assist you in your selections. Don't forget these advantages, and remember that

It Pays To Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS



McCall Patterns
6101, Cape Coat 6091, Skirt
Price, 15 cents each

Mr. J. W. Smith and Miss Iris B. Huff, Fordville, were married at the residence of Mr. Lon Rhoads Wednesday. Rev. Pettie, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiating.

Mr. Jake Byers, Central City, and Miss Lena Kelley, Rockport, were married at the county clerk's office yesterday morning. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor of the Methodist Church, performed the ceremony.

Deputy Sheriff S. A. Bratcher and Mr. E. P. Moore returned Wednesday from Brownsville where they delivered to the authorities of Edmondson county George R. Rigdon, who is wanted there for attempted rape.

The Baptist Association held at Walton's creek last week was one of the most successful ever held and much praise is being given the Walton's Creek Church for the manner in which the visitors were entertained.

Dr. L. B. Bean will conduct a fair at the Ohio County Fair grounds beginning Sept. 23 and continuing four days. Dr. Bean conducted the fair last year with marked success. The catalogues will be out in a few days giving full particulars and comprising a most liberal premium list.

Sheriff Keown and Marshal O'Bannon raided a number of blind tigers in Hayti last Saturday night and placed under arrest S. B. Brookins, Bill Taylor, Basil Lawrence and Martin Collins, colored men. Each gave bond in the sum of \$50 in Judge Wilson's Court. It is reported that a fine lot of the "overjoyful" was also taken in charge by the officers.

Oil Wells Doing Well.

The oil fields are in good shape notwithstanding that a lot of bad luck has been encountered in drilling. The West Kentucky Petroleum Co., shipped 2,000 barrels last month. Vance No. 1 well is down 1,550 ft., and will come in next week. It gives great promise of being the best well drilled in the field.

Birthday Party For the Kaiser's Brother.

Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, the German emperor's sailor brother, will be fifty-two years old today, having been born in Berlin on August 14, 1862. Officially the affable Prince is a warrior of the sea, but he has often been called upon to act as the trade "drummer" for his emperor brother, and in his capacity of traveling man for German commercial interests he recently made a tour of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. While it is true that Prince Henry carried no sample trunks and did not directly call on merchants and manufacturers to solicit orders for the products of industrial Germany, his mission was distinctly commercial.

Prince Henry, besides being an admiral and a commercial traveler, is a yachtsman, aviator, motorist, golfer, cyclist and "cinema" operator. In South America he made his own moving picture films, having been instructed in the art before leaving the fatherland. He is very democratic, and put on no "side" on board ship, mingling with the other passengers in the smoking room, cracking jokes and telling yarns, just like a sure-enough "drummer." It was observed that the prince wore a turned "up and down" collar with his dinner jacket—a sartorial combination that is little short of a crime, in the opinion of the arbiters of masculine fashions.

It was generally admitted in the German press that the visit of the prince and princess to South America was for the purpose of fostering trade relations. The Berlin papers declared that Colonel Roosevelt's journey south of the equator was intended to strengthen the influence of the United States in that part of the world, and the prince's journey was described as a counteracting measure.

The emperor's brother has never entertained a desire to fight the English, as he is personally very fond of John Bull's island and its people. He has visited England whenever opportunity offered and has remained as long as possible. The prince has always expressed indignation at the jingo utterances of Berlin and London newspapers.

Prince Henry visited the United States in 1902 and was given a very cordial welcome in New York, Washington and other cities he visited.

For seventeen years the Nebraska Indian Base Ball Team composed of marvelously expert genuine Indian Base Ball players has traveled through the Eastern and Southern States making a great reputation wherever they appeared. They hold the world's record for straight games won. During the season of 1912 they won 26 out of 27 straight games defeating everyone they met from Aug. 27th to Sept. 26th.

The Nebraska Indians will play the Hartford team on Sept. 2 and 3 at East End Park, Hartford.

DEMOCRATS EAT HUMBLE PIE

Aldrich Currency Act is Used Now To Quell Panic.

Washington, August 19.—"In the face of the greatest financial panic the country has ever known, the Democratic party in Congress had to turn back to the Republican currency law to avert financial disaster," says a statement issued by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. "Never, perhaps, did a great party in complete control of all the branches of government ever eat such humble pie as did the Democrats when they asked the Congress to use the terms of the Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill to save the country from a panic.

"For five years the Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill has been the favorite source of criticism by the Democrats. They attacked it from every side. Yet when they came to pass their own Glass-Owen currency bill for the purpose of preventing panics they embodied therein the essential features of the very measure which they had attacked.

"Scores of times on the floor of both the House and Senate Democrats declared the Glass-Owen bill would render a panic impossible. Democratic stump speakers took up this assertion and declared a measure had finally been found to put an end to panics. The Democratic press followed with fulsome praise of the proposed panic panacea.

"Then the Democrats passed the Glass-Owen bill. That has been a law for eight months, but organization under it had not been effected. Then the great stocks and bonds were dumped on America. The country was seized with financial fear. Something had to be done. It was reported that the Democratic Glass-Owen bill, which had been so widely heralded, could not be put into working effect for thirty days more. In that thirty days business might be paralyzed. The situation was critical.

"Their eight-months-old currency bill could not do the business. The president and his secretary of the treasury knew it. They were grasping for a relief measure. The fact was forced upon them that the old Republican Vreeland-Aldrich measure was their only salvation. So with bitter reluctance they asked Congress to use its provisions to save the country. Congress did and the panic was averted."

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.
C. M. BARNETT.

Mrs. Mary P. Hoke.

Mrs. Mary P. Hoke, 75 years old, died of paralysis at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, where she was taken Thursday from the Cook Benevolent Institute, Seventh and Kentucky streets, after suffering a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Hoke was a native of Hartford, Ky., and is survived by several grandchildren. Funeral services will be at the institute at 10 o'clock this morning. Burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.—Courier Journal.

Mrs. Hoke was a sister to Mrs. Sallie Peyton Crowe, an account of whose death at Denver, Colo., is given elsewhere in this paper.

Baseball in Taylor Mines.

Cleaton defeated Taylor Mines Sunday, score 7 to 2. Parker is some pitcher. He is the warmest thing we have been up against this season. We had a new pitcher, Mr. Koantz, from Penn. He is a nice pitcher. He had Cleaton at his mercy for five innings. We were badly handicapped, two of our best players being out of the game. Ament, our star left fielder, was sick and we sure missed him. Litchfield comes Sunday and they have a strong bunch and will make us go some to win.

Would like to arrange two games for labor day with Hartford and Equality to be played at Beaver Dam.

ALBERT LEACH.

Call For Volunteers.

While European countries are calling for volunteers in a conflict of war, Kentucky is calling for volunteers in a conflict of peace, a conflict which, if eventually and successfully waged, will insure to the people of this great nation a new era of peace, happiness and prosperity. Kentucky has one blight and blot upon her record at this time, and that is the high percentage of illiteracy among her adult population. 108,084

FORD'S PRICES REDUCED

Saturday, Aug. 1.

Roadster - \$440.00
Touring Car - \$490.00
F. O. B. DETROIT.

New Car Load in Stock at Madisonville.

Buy Yourself a Ford at 1915 Prices

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

CENTRAL CITY, KY.

LET US DRESS YOUR BOY TOO



YOU'LL BE PROUD OF YOUR BOY WHEN HE WEARS OUR CLOTHES. THE BOY WILL BE PROUD OF HIMSELF.

OUR STYLES IN BOYS CLOTHING ARE THE LATEST. OUR MATERIALS ARE RIGHT IN PATTERN AND QUALITY—STRONG AND DURABLE—JUST THE KIND TO STAND THE HARD WEAR OF THESE BUSY LITTLE FOLKS. YOU CAN BUY WHAT YOU WANT FOR THE CHILDREN IN OUR STORE AND THE PRICE WILL LE LOW FOR THE HIGH QUALITY WE GIVE YOU.

WE WELCOME CHILDREN IN OUR STORE.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.



Nebraska Indians

—Vs.—

HARTFORD

At East End Park
Sept. 2 and 3.

Everybody Come!

Miss Maurine Martin returned from Rockport, Ky.

Miss Gayle Tichenor has returned from a visit at Rockport.

Miss Mary Martin returned from Dawson Springs, Wednesday.

Judge and Mrs. John B. Wilson are at Dawson Springs this week.

Miss Mildred Shaver, Earlinton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams.

Prof. and Mrs. H. E. Brown are spending a few days at Dawson Springs.

Mrs. J. S. Glenn and daughter, Miss Lella and Miss Nancy Ford, visited friends near Dukehurst this week.

Fight the flies and mosquitoes by getting your Screen Wire Cloth at S. L. King's.

Sheriff S. O. Keown was at Dawson Springs for several days, returning Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Barnard, assistant depot agent, left Wednesday for a few days' visit to friends in Evansville.

Misses Mary Laura Pendleton and Bulah Moore have returned from a visit to friends at Dundee.

The Baptist Sunday school picnic yesterday was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Misses Lurene and Kennedy Collins returned yesterday from an extended visit to relatives at Elkton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dodson, Beech Grove, McLean county, are visiting relatives in and near town this week.

Miss Katie Pendleton returned Wednesday from Livermore where she had been the guest of Miss Rebecca Shultz.

Mrs. Ernest Tweedell and little son, Richard Pendleton, of Henderson, are the guests of Mrs. P. D. Tweedell, route 3.

Messrs. T. H. Black, J. C. Her and E. G. Barrass have purchased the fine bottom farm of B. W. Rial, two miles west of town.

Messrs. Martin Thomas and Estill Barnett spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Dukehurst locating some boundary land lines.

Miss Elsie Mathews and Miss Maude Dennison, Hamilton, Ohio, are the guests of the former's father, Editor Heber Mathews.

Mr. Raymond England, Paradise, and Miss Flora M. Brown, Center town, were married by County Judge Wilson at his office last Monday.

Mr. Worth Baize and daughter Miss Rodney, Owensboro, who have been visiting the family of Mr. C. P. Keown, returned home yesterday.

Mr. Wes Hocker lost a valuable livery horse at Cooper & Co's. stable Wednesday night. It had been given too much grain, so we are informed by Dr. Wallace Riley.

Our old friend, Mr. G. Davis Royal, Fordville, who is the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Wallace, East Hartford, paid us an appreciated call, while in town Monday.

Mr. H. F. Lowe, rural carrier on No. 2, is taking his annual vacation. He left Tuesday to visit relatives in Southern Indiana and while there will take in the Rockport fair.

of her men and women cannot read or write, and are thus deprived of the privileges of citizenship and blessings of life. These men and women are mostly native whites. Many of them, at least, are ambitious. However much they may hunger for an education, the day school can offer them no opportunity. It must accommodate the children. The State is deprived of the service of these unfortunate men and women, and the school is deprived of their intelligent co-operation. Three weeks' instruction in moonlight schools would enable them to read and write, at least, and when given the keys to knowledge, they will proceed to unlock the treasure house for themselves.

For the sake of this great army of benighted men and women, for the sake of their children and their grandchildren, for the sake of the cause of education, for the sake of

a better and more intelligent citizenship, for the sake of a more creditable record when the census of 1920 is taken, for the sake of the Commonwealth, which, when crime breaks out or epidemics prevail or dark days come, looks upon its illiteracy as the cause and lament; "My people are confounded for want of knowledge." We appeal to every public and private school teacher to enlist and start a moonlight school on the evening of September 7, and to every citizen to seek out and instruct some one or more illiterates. "One thousand moonlight schools, fifty thousand adults enrolled, ten thousand illiterates taught" is our aim for 1914. Let all true and patriotic Kentuckians, men, women and children, rich and poor, young and old, white and colored, enlist for service in Kentucky's conflict against illiteracy.

KENTUCKY ILLITERACY COM.

ROOSEVELT ON EUROPEAN WAR

Says Monroe Doctrine Saved Us From Being Drawn In.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15.—Nearly half the political speech Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered tonight before the Progressive state convention here was devoted to a discussion of the cataclysm that has engulfed Europe in war. If the Monroe Doctrine had not been steadfastly maintained, he said, the United States in all probability would have been drawn into the struggle.

"Africa, south of the equator," he said, "is being drawn into the fight, although without any interest in it. We would have been drawn in the same way if it had not been for observance of the great principle that this continent shall not be treated as a place for territorial aggrandizement by Old World powers.

"The peace of the western hemisphere largely depends on the preservation of this doctrine. It is for this reason I feel that arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate would, if adopted, be inimical to the interests of the United States and of peace.

"Under the proposed treaties, if, as a result of this war, Denmark or Holland should part with their Old World power, or if at some future time Mexico should part with Magdalena Bay to some Old World power, we would be bound to join in the creation of a commission to investigate all the matters at hand before we could take any action.

Treaties Worth Nothing.
"Within a fortnight we would have had fresh proof of the utter worthlessness of treaties, of names signed to pieces of paper, unless backed by force, of power or interest demands this violation.

"These proposed arbitration treaties would not be worth the paper on which they were written if any great military power thought it could violate them with impunity. We would have bound ourselves to wait a year or so while a joint commission pursued its weary courses of investigation, and during that time an Old World military power, if it desired to retain its new possessions, could make a Gibraltar of one of our West Indian islands, or of Magdalena Bay, and it could then defy us to turn it out save at the cost of war which might be as dreadful as any now raging."

In resolutions adopted at a meeting prior to the arrival of Col. Roosevelt, Connecticut Progressives reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles of the national platform, endorsed Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, condemned the Democratic national administration as "disastrous to the interests of this state," declared it would be "a calamity and a disgrace to our state if our people, in the just effort to rebuke Democratic incompetence, were left with no alternative except to vote a restoration of power to the discredited and machine-ridden Republican organization," and favored a permanent, nonpolitical tariff commission.

The Twenty Year Test.
"Some twenty years ago I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Geo. W. Brock, publisher of the Enterprise, Aberdeen, Md. "I discovered that it was a quick and safe cure for diarrhoea. Since then no one can sell me anything else said to be 'just as good.' During all these years I have used it and recommended it many times, and it has never disappointed anyone." For sale by All Dealers.

Saving His Strength.
On Labor Day Col. Theodore Roosevelt expects to be in New Orleans. Louisiana politicians are much at sea. There is a split in the ranks of Democracy which the colonel hopes to widen. There is a likely probability that the Progressives may succeed in controlling the state. This is very interesting to Col. Roosevelt, but not nearly as much so as the problem in New York which remains to be settled.

There is another little thing which is disturbing the colonel. He has a law suit on his hands with Chairman Barnes of the Republican state committee. It may not amount to a great deal, but Barnes is vigorously demanding a trial before the November election, and while Col. Roosevelt declares he is anxious for the case to be heard in September, he has not yet filed his answer.

It is a well-known fact that Col. Roosevelt is not the robust man he once was and under advice of his physician is saving his strength. To the Progressives in Pennsylvania it looks as if the colonel is

inclined to extend to them the cold shoulder and leave their candidate, Pinchot, to hustle for himself.

This is a mistake. Roosevelt has strongly expressed himself in regard to the Pennsylvania situation and after his return from Spain made a strong personal appeal to the voters of the state in Pittsburgh.

It stands to reason that the influence and strength of Roosevelt should be exercised in his home state and he would rather see Hinman nominated and elected governor of the Empire State than anything else just now.

If the situation becomes much more complicated Col. Roosevelt may even cancel his New Orleans engagement and confine himself exclusively to New York.

With the Republican party divided and with the Democratic party at outs with Tammany, New York looks to be an open field for almost any candidate in November.

Col. Roosevelt is always a potent factor in any cause he advocates and he is heart and soul in the Progressive fight. Hinman has always been a Republican according to strict party lines. He declares that he is still a Republican, but wisely admits that he is willing to accept the nomination from any party, and with Roosevelt behind him he may receive votes from the three parties so far in the field.

Roosevelt is a practical man. He is always looking for results. He does not believe in wasting energy. Therefore he will not be heard in many states this fall and will confine his attention to New York State.

Not So Strange After All.

You may think it strange that so trouble by Chamberlain's Tablets. You would not, however, if you should give them a trial. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Mrs. Rose Rish Wabash Ind., writes "Nothing did me the least good until I began using Chamberlain's Tablets. It is decidedly the best medicine for stomach trouble I have ever used." For sale by all dealers.

Apples and the War.

The crop of apples in the United States this year is large, estimated at from 50 million to 60 million barrels. Nova Scotia has about one million barrels and Canada has at least three times as many apples as it had last season. Heretofore practically all the apples grown in Nova Scotia have gone to England. The same is true in Canada. In addition to this, apple exports from New York and Boston always have been heavy.

In the heavy seasons during the past ten years we consider three million barrels going abroad an average season. There is no doubt that if there had been no war and the crop conditions on the other side this season the same as they are, that our apple exports would have run close on to five million barrels.

Summed up briefly the millions of barrels of apples that usually go abroad must be consumed in the United States this year.

It is undoubtedly the worst outlook that packers have ever had to deal with so far as the apple proposition is concerned.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Shrinkage in Prices and Business.

The effect of the Free-Trade Tariff on the business of one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country is recorded as follows by the New York Sun:

The report of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the six months ended June 30, 1914, issued to stockholders emphasizes in a large way, according to the directors, the general bad effect on business resulting from tariff reductions and trade hesitation incident to the enactment of new laws and the discussion of radical legislation.

"To what extent," says the report, "the management of the company was able to adjust operating costs to suit conditions of restricted demand and extreme competition imposed by tariff reductions and other influences without reducing labor rates, it may be stated that the principal products manufactured by the company were reduced in cost during the past six months, as compared with the cost of the preceding six months period, by approximately 8 per cent the selling prices of the principal products were reduced approximately 20 per cent the contraction in volume of business, measured by the company's capacity, about 3 per cent and the shrinkage in unfilled

orders of finished and semi-finished products, as compared with June 30, 1913, over 50 per cent.

Constipation Causes Sickness.

Don't permit yourself to become constipated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poison from a backed-up waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Just take one dose tonight. 25c a. your Druggist.

Importations of Corn.

We read with much interest the statement that the importations of Argentine corn into the United States last week amounted to 5,000,000 bushels where only 3,000,000 were expected.

In the same agricultural story it was claimed that little old Japan has figured out that she can land her surplus corn crop on the Pacific Coast and make money at it under the market scale of corn prices now prevailing in the United States.

Patagonia, Northern Siberia and the Kafir country are yet to be heard from, but judging from the present trend of events the American farmer will soon come to a beautiful realization of what it means to merchandise his crops "in the markets of the world."—Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Are you interested in what is taking place day by day all over the world? If you are you NEED THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

If there is an agent in your town give him a trial order one month—Daily 50 cents, with Sunday 75 cents.

If there is no agent in your town give your order to the paper in which this advertisement appears (you may get a special clubbing rate), or send the order direct to the Courier-Journal.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL has been discontinued, but FARM AND FAMILY, a most excellent illustrated monthly magazine, is a worthy successor. The price is only 25 cents a year. Ask for a sample copy.

Courier-Journal Company
Incorporated
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOTEL POWHATAN WASHINGTON D.C.
HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS
In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list.
It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.
The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.
The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.
The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

HAVE YOUR SUITS
Cleaned and Pressed
Repairing and Dyeing
neatly done.
Ladies work given special attention.
Hats Cleaned and Repaired.
Work called for and delivered.
Club rate \$1.00 per month.
Hartford Pressing Club,
GUNTHER BLDG., CENTER ST.
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WILL YOU TAKE OUR FREE Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION
If you mention this paper we will send you a bottle FREE, by mail a quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption.
OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 618 COLUMBUS, O.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

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PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo, for expert search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.
Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 110 Eighth Street, near United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BUCKNER'S SEEDS SUCCEED!
SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
Prize Collection 100 prizes: 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$50; 3rd prize, \$25; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5; 6th prize, \$2.50; 7th prize, \$1.25; 8th prize, .62; 9th prize, .31; 10th prize, .15.
Write to-day; Mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with big illustrated, beautiful seed and plant book, telling all about the most valuable seeds, plants, etc. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
H. W. BUCKNER, 1365 BUCKNER STREET, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Directory

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff; Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher; office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fortsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozma Shults, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fortsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 3d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.
O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Boan, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Owon Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knight of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 39, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attyo Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mischke, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
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Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Harry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county.

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Half of the World at War in the European Conflict.

With approximately 20,000,000 men under arms in Europe, representing nations the areas of whose countries exceed one-half of the area of the globe, staticians are figuring out various complex yet interesting conditions which the mobilization of so vast a body of men in time of war necessarily creates. The war now in progress being one of the greatest in history, it follows naturally that in comparison with the data of the past the present computations rise to heights beyond the comprehension of the average person whose talents for mathematics are, perhaps, directed in other and more useful channels.

After making various calculations based upon facts and figures connected with the current war, a downtown statistician said to the Herald that if the armies of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, England, Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium and Italy, numbering 20,000,000 men, were to be deposited upon the island of Manhattan there would be little room for the millions now occupying this island.

"Manhattan has an area of 21.93 square miles," he said. "This represents roughly, based upon an area of twenty-two square miles, 505,524,800 square feet of territory. Allowing a space of four square feet for each soldier, the European armies now in the field would take up every inch of Manhattan from the Battery to a point beyond One Hundred and Fiftieth street.

Should they lie at full length, allowing six feet for each man, the line of sleeping soldiers would extend a distance of 110,000,000 feet, or 22,728 miles. Such a line of human beings would almost encircle the globe."

The statistician said further that the transportation of such an army of men across the Atlantic would require 585 steamships the size of the Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American Line. The ordinary man of sound appetite consumes about two and one-half pounds of food every day, so that the men under arms in Europe consume 50,000,000 pounds, or 25,000 tons daily. This amount of food if stacked up in boxes would equal in size the Woolworth building. To transport this vast food supply, allowing thirty tons for each freight car, a train of 833 cars would be required. Allowing sixty feet for each car, this train would have a length of nearly ten miles and approximately twenty locomotives would be required to move it.

The clothing of 20,000,000 men, allowing three yards or each man's uniform, would represent 60,000,000 yards of cloth. Sewed end for end together this strip of cloth would cover a distance of 24,090 miles, or one and one-fourth times the circumference of the earth. The buttons for these uniforms would weigh about 2,100 tons, and would require more than 1,000 horses to draw the load comfortably.

Each soldier consumes about one and one-half pounds of meat a day, provided it is apportioned on this liberal basis by the various commissary departments of the respective armies. This would mean the consumption of 300,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons. To supply this food more than 25,000 cattle would be required. The hides so obtained would, if converted into shoes for this vast army, provide shoes for fewer than 500,000 men for one year, and shoes for 20,000,000 would take more cattle than could be housed in the stockyards in Chicago if they were twenty times as big as their present size.

"Few realize what a tremendous spectacle 20,000,000 men would make if they were to parade," said the statistician. "A regiment of 1,000 troops, marching four abreast, occupies a space ten feet wide and 1,000 feet in length. Twenty million men marching in the same order would cover a line of march 3,337 miles in length. If the men marched four feet apart, this distance would be doubled, and at six feet it would be trebled. Just fancy a parade reaching from New York to San Francisco, the head of the line counter-marching and reaching Ogden, Utah, on its return before the last men are in motion at New York.

"One round of ammunition of the modern type for 20,000,000 men would cost \$600,000. The rifles for such an army present an outlay of approximately \$260,000,000 more. In the course of a hotly contested battle a single soldier will explode fifty rounds of cartridges, so that if 20,000,000 men were engaged the exploded ammunition would represent a cost of from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The loss of armament by breakage, capture or otherwise in battle approximates 10 per cent so that the expense incurred for this item alone in an ordinary engage-

ment of 20,000,000 troops would be approximately \$26,000,000."

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War May Stop Market for Dark Tobacco.

Tobacco buyers who represent foreign governments and dealers are worried over the threatening aspect of the European war on tobacco. Approximately 65 per cent of the tobacco grown in the Black Patch, which is located in Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee, is sold in European countries. This is a heavy tobacco, for which there is a very small demand in this country. When the war broke out shipments of dark tobacco were en route to foreign ports, and efforts are being made to have them turned back for fear that they will be confiscated or delayed indefinitely.

The effects of the war is expected to have a declining movement on the price of tobacco because the heavy consumers of this particular grade of the weed will not be in the market and the demand here is not sufficient to maintain recent prices; therefore they are expected to fall materially in the next few months. If the war is not over by the time the 1914 crop is ready for the market shortly before the holiday season there will be practically no demand for the crop, and prices, no doubt, would be the lowest in the history of the country. Prospects are very gloomy for the growers and buyers. —Farmers Home Journal.

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Summer coughs are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious Throat and Lung Troubles, including Consumption. Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the cough or cold promptly and prevent complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle at once. Money back if not satisfied—50c. and \$1.00 bottles at your Drug-gist.

When They "Go Away."

When I go away take care of him," pathetically whispered the wife of the President, in his last hour, to her trusted friend and physician. The friend may do what he can, but the tragedy is that when dear ones go on their last journey no service that the most faithful sympathizer can render to those who remain lightens in the least the burden of loneliness and desolation and loss.

For this final going away is the supreme human sorrow. To the bereaved the world is darkened, its foundations are shaken, the life that is left seems unreal. Philosophy does not help; the aphorisms solemnly extended to others by way of consolation in like crises of their lives suddenly seem empty and meaningless. Faith weakens. When life is strong and personal grief far off, it is easy to feel that wisdom and love and justice prevail and that all things are ordered for good. When death comes and takes away the nearest and dearest, the belief that the One above doeth all things well seems to vanish.

For those who go away go so far. Prayers and anguished cries bring no answer from them, pleading hands no sign. The voices we heard but yesterday have entered into eternal silence; the beings that seemed a part of us, whose lives were intertwined with ours, have vanished as if they had never been. They have gone beyond a barrier past which we can not see, into a Somewhere whose distance is infinite.

But tho they go, they return. When the bewilderment of grief is past, when calmness has come again, the infinite distance lessens; to the yearning of the spirit for their presence there is answer. Whether it be an actual return or a fragrance from the life that is gone or a blossoming of memory, does not matter; the influence is the same. It is as if the beloved were near; it is the essence of the spirit, and "spirit with spirit doth meet." The dead "go away," but are not lost from us.—The Indianapolis Star.

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I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off. I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly

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LATEST WAR NEWS

Belgium still stands out as the principal theater of war in Europe. Constant clashes between the German and Franco-Belgian forces are reported, but actual news of the great battle said to be raging cannot be obtained.

The Belgians have abandoned any idea of defending Brussels seriously from the attack of the invaders, and orders have been issued for the conduct of the citizens when the German forces arrive.

A heavy engagement is said to be on between the Germans and the French in Limburg, a province of Belgium.

The Germans report a defeat of the Russian invading army in Eastern Prussia, in which 1,000 men were captured, six machine guns taken and a number of other pieces of artillery destroyed.

The Russian general staff claims a victory over the invading Austrians.

The first action of the Montenegrins is reported in the advance of the army headed by King Nicholas against the Austrian seacoast.

So near ended is the work of relieving the distress of Americans in England that the work has been turned over to the American residents in London, and the special committee has been disbanded. The cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina are now at Cherbourg, and will land gold there for use of Americans in France. The question of getting refugees out of England and France has been solved by the resumption of trans-Atlantic sailings from those two countries, and the problem now is to obtain relief for those in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy.

Plans are being considered at Washington for the purchase of a \$25,000,000 merchant marine to be used by this Government for the Commerce between the United States and Europe.

Nish, Servia, Aug. 17.—(Via London, Aug. 18, 9:22 a. m.)—The Austrians have been completely defeated near Sabac, twenty-seven miles west of Belgrade, according to Government sources. They fled toward Lesnitsa and Losnitsa, pursued by Servians, who cut up three regiments and captured fourteen guns.

15,000 Austrians Killed.
London, Aug. 18.—The Serbian legation has received the following telegram from the Serbian Premier, N. P. Pashitch:
"The Austrians were completely routed in the mountains near Sabac, and 15,000 annihilated. Fourteen guns were captured. The Austrians are fleeing in great disorder to recross the rivers Save and Drina, hotly pursued by our troops."

Tokio, August 1.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau, and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Takaaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to the doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by air channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count Von Rex, German ambassador to time limit for a reply until August 23.

County Okuma, the Japanese premier, today invited the peers, the newspaper men and the leading business men of Tokyo to come to his office at noon, at 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

Text of Japan's Ultimatum.

The ultimatum follows:
"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East, and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain."

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial

Japanese Government sincerely believes to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"1. To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men of war and armed vessels of all kind, and to disarm at once those which can not be so withdrawn."

"2. To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice ordered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The text of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain, under which Japan has now issued an ultimatum to Germany, became available today, and is as follows:

"Agreement of alliance between the United Kingdom and Japan."

"Signed at London, July 13, 1911."

"Preamble."

"The government of Great Britain and the government of Japan having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the twelfth of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

"A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

"B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

"C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions:

"ARTICLE ONE.
"It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests."

"ARTICLE TWO.
"If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

"ARTICLE THREE.
"The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement."

"ARTICLE FOUR.
"Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

"ARTICLE FIVE.
"The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult with one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest."

"ARTICLE SIX.
"The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date."

"In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall,

ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded."

(Signed) "E. GREY,
"Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc."

"TAKAAKI KATO,
"Ambassador Extraordinary."
The foregoing is the latest revised text and the one at present in operation.

That the Germans are forcing their way through Belgium is indicated by the Brussels report that German cavalry is approaching the Belgian capital; that measures for the defense of Brussels are being hastened, and that the seat of government has been removed to Antwerp.

The British official press bureau announces that any action which Japan may take against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas, except for the protection of Japanese shipping.

The British War Council has decided to exclude correspondents from the forces in the field, and it is announced that the French War Department intends to take the same action, and that probably war correspondents in Belgium will be ordered out of that State.

The German Emperor, the Crown Prince and two other imperial Princes are now at the great fortress of Mainz. The Emperor's departure from Berlin for the front has evoked enthusiasm in the German capital.

The Brazilian Government has instructed its Minister at Berlin to ask for explanations and the punishment of those guilty of the alleged attack by German soldiers on Bernardino Campos, former President of the State of Sao Paulo, and his wife, who are reported to have been beaten and forced across the Swiss frontier.

Several Austrian army corps, according to advices from Vienna, have invaded Russia, and the Russian advance in Galicia has been checked. Brussels admits that the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy, as the Germans were strongly entrenched and their artillery played great havoc.

The British official news bureau says that the French fleet in the Mediterranean has made a sweep up the Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Four Austrian warships are reported to have been sunk.

Montenegrin troops have crossed the Bosnian frontier and occupied the town of Tschelnitz after a fierce battle. They are also credited with capturing eight Austrian blockhouses and several villages.

BASE BALL DOPE

Hartford 7, Cleaton 0.
Hartford administered its second shutout of the 1914 season at East End Saturday, Cleaton being the goat. For eight innings it was as good a game as anyone could desire to see, but in the eighth the locals batted around, Barnett having the distinction of making two outs in that round. Until that inning the score stood one to nothing and was fast and exciting.

Rickard and Parker were the opposing slabmen and both performed well, the former allowing only three hits. Not a Cleaton man reached third until the ninth and but few found the keystone cushion.

The distinctive feature of the game was a running catch off Rickard's bat by Center Fielder Fitzgerald, of Cleaton, in the seventh. There was a runner on first at the time and after running considerable distance and spearing the ball with one hand Fitzgerald shot to first for a double. The play was appreciated and roundly applauded by the spectators.

Line Up.
Hartford. Plummer, rf. Cundiff, 2d. Barnett, cf. Johnson, 3d. Welsh, ss. Blankenship, c. Pirtle, lf. Taylor, 1b. Rickard, p. Keown, Utility.
Cleaton. Staples, ss. Vincent, 3b. Gregory, 2d. Harper, c. Parker, p. Smith, 1b. Shemwell, rf. Fitzgerald, cf. Bullock, lf.

Score.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Hartford 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 x—7 9 2
Cleaton 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3

Diamond Glimmers.
Vincent was painfully spiked by Plummer when the latter slid into third Saturday.

Elgin's "choicest" phrases were missed around East End Saturday. The first sacker was in Hopkinsville.

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JAKE WILSON
Manager.

FORDSVILLE, KY.



No, no—Just down on a visit to his parents.

A score board would add much to the equipment of East End Park. Why not put one up and save some of those questions in regard to both score and innings. It would cost very little to install and practically nothing to operate.

In a close game at East End a few days ago when it was anyone's game and excitement was at a very high degree a lady in the stand was heard to remark, "oh, gee, but this is exciting." Then she turned and asked in a dreamy way what the score was. Upon being told she again asked, "in who's favor?"

Not one of us had ever dreamed that we, in our state of civilization, would have the hardships of our forefathers forced upon us by the return of the treacherous Indian. For years we've lived in absolute peace. No red skins to burn our homes, steal our stock and rob our cradles. But now Green's Nebraska Indians have dug up the hatchet and will meet the Hartford soldiers at East End Park in a two day's battle Sept. 2 and 3. Here's hoping they go away scalpless.

Manager Casebier has ordered a new machine gun, called Parker, and it, with the old cannon captured from Livermore, will direct a heavy fire at the Indians in the battle of Sept. 2 and 3.

We've been asked to write something on ourself, so we consent and pen the following:

"Al" stepped to the plate with blood in his eye,
The pellet to swat for a corker;
He took a big swing, but missed the "darn thing";
And found that he couldn't quite "Park'er."

Taxes Due For 1914.

We have received the tax books and are now ready to give you a receipt. Please call at this office at your earliest convenience and settle.

S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio Co.

521.

Pay Your Taxes.

The school tax for Hartford white graded school district No. 1 is now due and the penalty will soon go on. Be ready when I call on you.

J. P. STEVENS,
Collector.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

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